maha World-Herald.]

was not the case. A man was very proud at

that time to be a country gentleman. Al-most all of the men who did the most work

in the troublous time of the formation of this Commonwealth had farms and lived

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PITISBURG, SUNDAY, MARCH 6,

THE DAWN OF BRIGHTER DAYS. The nomination of Mr. Kennedy for the Mayoralty of Allegheny City is a triumph for what is best in political life, and demonstrates the power of the citizens to insist upon a sound administration when once they can be roused to a proper sense of their own interests. This triumph should be the dawn of a brighter era in city government than has of late been en loved by our sister across the river. Mr. Kennedy has much work before him and he needs the support which he has to enable him to bring forth order out of

Allegheny has paid a big price for her experience of the evils which follow apathy on the part of her intelligent voters, and in the enjoyment of better things she should not allow herself to be lulled into a feeling of security, which would involve another lesson of the same kind. The citizen has learned that on his individual effort depends the measure in which he will obtain his money's worth of city management, and he should continue to realize that truth.

THE TROLLEY PRO AND CON.

The issue between the dangers and conveniences of the overhead trolley wire is the subject of a good deal of controversy in other cities. Singularly enough it has never been raised in Pittsburg, where the value of electric roads has sanctioned the general introduction of overhead wires without even a protest. In, Philadelphia, however, where the use of electric power is now mooted, the majority of the conservative Quaker City minds are as much shocked as if by the electric current itself, at the proposition to subject the public to the dangers of the "deadly trolley wire."

As in most heated controversies, both parties overstate the case. The opponents of electric railways picture the trolley wire as nothing less than wholesale murder, and regard its introduction as a proposal to decimate the population. That it does nothing of the sort in cities where its use has been so long as to be conclusive detracts nothing from the horror with which it is regarded by those whose knowledge of it is purely theoretical. On the other hand the supporters of the system portray it in a light as harmless as mother's milk, or one of those household batteries wherewith physicians of irregular standing used to cure all the diseases

that flesh is heir to. Both these opinions obscure a correct understanding of the subject. The outsider naturally concludes that one side or the other must be right, whereas neither is. The trolley wire is not so dangerous as portrayed, but it has very decided drawbacks. Its shock, except under extraordinary circumstances, is not destructive of life, and the danger from crossed and grounded wires is not to be compared to those of the electric light wires. So long as it is the most practicable means of bringing rapid transit to city workers, who must otherwise be without it, these drawbacks are to be endured.

But it is not wise therefore to entirely ignore the drawbacks. The shock from a trolley wire crossed or grounded by another wire is not such a pleasant thing that people need court it-although we have known hazardous youths to take it for the fun of the thing. To persons in a weak state of health, or when the current is at its highest power, the consequences of contact might be serious. Add to this the disfigurement of the streets and the hampering of the fire department wherever the trolley wire exists, and the disadvantages of it are such as to make a substitute

desirable whenever one can be found. This is a point which the public may wisely bear in mind. The electric railway is too great a convenience to permit the trolley wire to be abolished, so long as it is the only practicable means of propulsion. But when underground wires or storage batteries can be made to work successfully and economically the trolley wire should go, together with the other overhead nuisances.

THE REACTION.

Mr. Holman as representing the Committee on Appropriations, came to grief vesterday as a new and striking example of that "vaulting ambition which o'eropposed the deficiency appropriation demanded by the Agricultural Committee, not on the grounds of economy, but because he believed that its passage was the further belief the likely to lessen the powers claimed by to the Hill faction. himself and his committee. Mr. Holman is a curious study, he is anxious for power ney boom which, as it stands, would be a for power's sake, while endeavoring to heavy burden; but which is capable of conceal his motives behind a screen of vig- being converted into a great help. He is or, us buncombe talk of wishing to cut down | closely connected by marriage and fortune national expenditures. He does seek to with the Standard Oil Trust. The profits bring those expenses to a minimum by a of that huge monopoly furnished the

his immediate constituents are not concerned. But when there is a local grab on hand, which is likely to increase his prestige among the beloved Hoosiers, none

On the whole it is sadly to be feared that Mr. Holman is not all that he would have the nation believe him, and it is satsfactory to know that there are times at which his party has courage enough to repudiate him. But a cause must not be condemned because unfortunate enough to have a false prophet for its chief exponent, and true economy should not be allowed to suffer for the masquerading of a cheese-parer.

him instruct them that wealth protected by the laws of the country should be especially careful to carry out the intent of the law instead of seeking

AN IMPORTANT MOVE. By a special telegram from Titusville it will be seen that the independent petroleum interests have united to make a serious move against the control of the transportation interests by the pooling of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Na-combination they call the attention of the Governor to this pool, by which an advance of 36 per cent has been levied on the transportation rate of refined oil to

It is an encouraging sign that the independent producers and independent refiners have got together and are prepared to work together for the independence of the trade. The possibilities of the union extend far beyond the vinning of this legal point, although that is important enough. The burdens of these interests in the past have largely arisen from the fact that producers and refiners did not recognize, at critical junctures, the advantage of both in protecting each other's rights. If they are prepared to stick together now, they can maintain themselves against the Standard, no matter what the Attorney General may do.

As to the applicability of section 4, article XVII of the Constitution, although the corporations will dispute it, the very sweeping language seems to cover exactly such a case as Its prohibition includes railroads, canals, "or any other corporation," and covers control "in any way" of a parallel or competing line. Here is a pooling arrangement for the purpose of establishing a mutual control of the transportation of petroleum. That such a pool is illegal at common law has been again and again decided; and that it is obnoxious to the spirit and intent of the Constitution, however it may be affected by the latter, is equally indisputable.

The course of the State administration in the premises is plain enough. When its attention is called to such a state of things it should take prompt steps to bring it before the courts. It should do the same with every corporate violation of law and equity. Governor Pattison made his record by standing up for public rights against just such wrongs, and he cannot now afford to fall below his own standard.

INGENUITY IN SLAUGHTER.

When Gulliver disclosed to the King of Brobdignag how a powder composed of charcoal, nitre and sulphur could be used to kill men at a distance, the gigantic monarch marveled that in so small a body there could be compacted so large an amount of malice and devilish ingenuity. If that were a telling satire on the arts of killing at an age when the most effective instrument of slaughter was the flint-lock Queen Anne musket, which even the savages of New Mexico would now disdain to use, what pertinence must it have when the advance of science has demonstrated nensely more dreadful mea sale destruction of human life.

It is one of the peculiarities of the progress of inventions in the line of slaughter that for nearly a century after Swift's satire invention did comparatively little in the line of improving the deadly methods of slaughter. The leading inventions to improve firearms during that century were the King of Prussia's introduc tion of iron ramrods and the fixing of the bayonet to the muzzle of the musket. From those changes to the introduction of percussion caps was a long period, while the introduction of rifles for the use of regular soldiery is within the recollection of most adults. Indeed there grew up a feeling during that time that the restraints of civilized warfare forbade the use of Greek fire, and kindred inventions adapted to modern use.

Since that period new inventions in the arts of peace have greatly surpassed the progress in the arts of war. The railroad the telegraph, the steam engine and the bost of other inventions that followed in their wake had added far more to human life than the magazine rifle, Krupp guns and high explosives have done in taking it away. But with the demonstration thus given of what invention can do in increasing the sum of human prosperity, it be comes a more striking anomaly that side by side with this beneficial progress has marched the science of taking away the lives thus to be benefited. When just at present the attention of science seems to be devoted to perfecting the arts of wholesale slaughter, there is room for the inquiry whether civilization is really much less savage than savagery. An impartial observer like the King of Brobdignag who should be informed as we are of the invention of a rifle by which a stream of vitriol is to be projected on the advancing enemy, or of the other recent triumph of invention which is expected to shock a whole warship out of existence, might be pardoned for wonder at the malice of a world which receives such devices as triumphs of science.

Of course the usual rejoinder to such reflections can be made, that the more terrible the methods of war, the greater the inducement to the preservation of peace. But is not war terrible enough dready to induce a really civilized world to turn a little of its ingenuity into the invention off methods for settling international difficulties by other means than kill ing off some tens of thousands of the common people?

WHITNEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

The fact that William C. Whitney, the able and exceedingly astucious Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, has been in close conference with the Democratic leaders at Washington, gives rise to a report that he is prepared to adopt the role of Quintius Curtius to modern times, and to hurl himself in the breach between Cleveland and Hill as leaps itself and falls on t'other side." He a compromise candidate. Mr. Whitney's availability in that line is based on his supposed position as residuary legatee of President Cleveland's political estate, and the further belief that he is persona grata

There is one aspect of a putative Whitreductio ad absurdum process, whenever sinews of war for the social campaign

which added new qualities to the extravagance of Washington life; and he is credited with political and legal influence over most of the petroleum magnates. This, are readier than he to take advantage of it, and none more forgetful of national in-

> The Standard Oil Trust has just been declared by one of the most authoritative tribunals of the country to be an illegal and void combination. Now let Mr. Whitney use his good offices with the magnates of that trust to induce them to obey the law in spirit as well as letter. Let means to pullify and evade it. If he suc ceeds in impressing on the petroleum principality the fact, that an honest acice of the law requires the dissolution of the trust, the placing of every plant in the petroleum business on an independent basis, and the restoration of free competition in the refining, transportation and sale of petroleum, his po-litical fortune is made. The man who can add to his political conquests the complete and honest surrender of the first great trust will be an ideal candidate for

the Democracy.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Whitney will take a course which sets political popularity coupled with honest ob servance of law above the millions to be garnered out of monopolistic profits.

A MATOR'S SENTENCE.

The sentence of ex-Mayor Wyman, yes terday, to three months' imprisonment was not so severe as it might have been but it is severe enough to make an example that will inspire caution in municipa business for some time to come. If there was, as reported, an arrangement by which the Mayor was to be let off easily in consideration of his resignation, he can hardly be blamed for thinking that the other parties have failed to deliver the goods. But it is not a public misfortune when agreements of that sort are disregarded in the administration of justice.

It is true, as the Court said in passing sentence, that the imposition of a fine would be no punishment. To make a mere pecuniary loss the only penalty for irregularities in public position would simply leave officials of weak principles to the calculation whether the chances of loss are greater than the chances of gain. An imprisonment was necessary to impose a punishment that will be a warning While the three months' sentence is one-fourth of what might have been imposed, it will serve the purpose: It gives notice to all public officials to be exceedingly circumspect in the discharge of their

duties. Beyond that, the descent of the man, who at the beginning of the year was supposed to be all powerful in Northside politics, to the county fail is a warning to all men that no intrenchment is strong enough to insure dishonest administration from the possibility of being overtaken by

A GRAND JURY'S RESPONSE. The Grand Jury of New York has pre-

sented a practical demonstration that Dr. Parkhurst's charges were untrue. The clergyman asserted that the body of inquiry ignored notorious offenses against he law; and the Grand Jury responded by making a presentment against the clergyman for slandering the efficials of

Thus is the vigilance and impartiality of the law in the metropolis vindicated in a double way. If any one in the future should feel inclined to intimate that lawblind side of justice, the Parkhurst indict-ment will have a doubly silencing effect. It presents a case in which an influential man could not offend the powers without retaliation by the instrumentalities of justice; and it also reminds would-be critics that they must not speak evil of

dignitaries in politics. The further great moral lesson is also enforced upon the public mind that the one offense which New York grand juries will not condone is attacking the officials put into power by Tammany. Whether this will strengthen Tammany or not remains to be seen, but it can not fail to be very instructive to the outside public.

HONESTY WANTED.

There is food for reflection as well as sarcasm in an editorial cry of the Boston Globe: "Give us honest horses." The value of honesty in horses is indisputable. but one might be pardoned for supposing that it was not so rare as to require this strenuous call. Man's best and noblest friend is generally addicted to honesty. Even his vices are more honest than the correspondent vices of men, as if he is frightened he openly and squarely runs off, instead of slinking off quietly under plea of a pressing engagement elsewhere.

Further examination of our cotempor ary's urgent outery shows, however, that it asks for honesty in the registration and racing of horses. This is highly necessary if that utopian ideal of honest racing is ever to be realized. The demand therefore is to be commended, although an opinion as to its practicality may be discreetly reserved.

But it is worth while to note that what the Globe really wants is honest men in the racing business, and this is a much more difficult and unusual thing than honest horses.

THE horrible failure of the guillotine, at a little village in Germany, shows that no method of execution can be relied upon for decency which depends upon the skill and

THE passage of those railroad and bridge jobs through the lower branch of the New York Legislature is taken out of politics by the Buffalo Courier. That Journal points out that while the Democrats voted almost sol-idly for the steals, the Republicans tumbled in with nearly equal unanimity, and inti-mates that a Republican boss may yet be discovered in the woodpile. This is more than possible. It is one of the great features of modern jobbery that when a big grab is to be made those who can get a share do not let party lines restrain them. That limitais only used to hamper the people who are in favor of public honesty.

"GIVE a man rope enough and he will hang himself," is the old saying, but al-though the Cordage Trust has been pro-vided with any amount of hemp the law will attempt to wind it up.

IT IS interesting to find out now that the Whisky Trust is getting into the courts that the alcoholic combination is not a trust at all, but something more in the line benevolent institution. This is the view promulgated by Mr. Charles A. Prince, who occupies the impartial position of counsel for the combination. As the benevolent character of these institutions is never sus-pected until they become subjects of public inquiry, they should be grateful to the people who urge prosecutions and thus enable them to demonstrate their charitable char-

UNDER the decision of the Supreme Court, Speaker Read's count is made all right; but the judicial body has not yet to the good old goosebone.

acter.

tackled the job of extending its sanction to

SENATOR HILL'S remark that he has not SENATOR HILL'S remark that he has not "yet been able to discover that the Democrats in Congress have a policy about anything" may provoke the retort from the
Democrats that this is due to the very small
fraction of his time that Mr. Hill spends in
his Senatorial seat. But Senator Hill's assertion may be best explained by the fact that
all his time has been taken up in the effort
to discover what is his own policy about
silver. According to the Senator's own
utterances this is a fob calculated to keep
him busy for the rest of his lifetime.

Now that the inquest on Norcross' re mains is to be begun the public will be able to judge just how much or little of his safety sage owes to the presence of h

him busy for the rest of his lifetime.

THE importance of our commerce with Great Britain is shown by the fact that she takes \$172,000,000 out of a total of \$275,000,000 of our exports of farm products. It would e biting off the nose to spite the face if we shut off that commerce in a quarrel over a

WHAT an unsound and unnatural amount of power is vested in one man when the mere report of his death causes a serious commotion on the stock exchange

THE little girl who died from showing her ability to skip longer than her play-mates was unconsciously exhibiting the spirit of a large number of our countrymen in this age, who are determined to excel their fellows no matter at what cost to phy

ENGLAND'S action in attempting to overcome our reciprocity treaty with the West Indies can only lessen her hold on colonies

BELGIAN workmen believe that charity begins at home, and there is every reason to upport their view, that while National should not be sent out of the country to further

IT is too cold for spring wild flowers, but there is a large crop of primaries

THAT a judge should be overworked is a matter for regret and reform, but it does not justify him in taking arbitrary measures and summarily dismissing a case, because he feels that it has occupied too much of his

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

THE Grand Duke of Hesse has had a troke of paralysis, and his condition is considered serious.

MR. WINANS, the State Superintendent f Public Instruction in Kansas, was ormerly a bricklayer in Atchison. OUT in Illinois Shelby M. Cullom is said

to think that the M. in his name stands for into the promised land. REV. G. H. KINSOLVING and wife, of

Philadelphia, have sailed for Brazil via

England, where they will engage in mission ary work in Rio Grande do Sul. BISMARCK sprinkles his conversation, which is at all times interesting and sometimes epigrammatic, with choice and perti-nent extracts from Shakespeare, of whose

works he is especially tond. EDWARD BOK quotes an English poet as having said that he never reads a book of verse for pleasure. "When I read for my pleasure," said the poet, "I turn either to history or to a standard work on engineer-

ceptions. Colonel Richard Dalton, who wants to succeed Francis, says that if he is elected Governor the people may call on him in their shirt sleeves. PROF. WILLIAM J. TUCKER, of Andove who has been elected President of Dartmouth College, is a native of Griswold, Conn., and 53 years of age. He was five years

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, is

stickler for "the swallow-tail" coat at his re-

pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of New York, prior to going to Andover. IT is somewhat rare to find a millionaire's son devoted to his books rather than hi ures. There is one such in the house of Vanderbilt, and the son of C. P. Huntington lescribed as a "superb specimen of physica

WANT THE PAIR OPEN SUNDAY.

manhood, with a towering height of 6 feet 4," devotes eight hours a day to study.

The German Evangelical Protestant Mi

isters Formulate a Petition. The German Evangelical Protestant Min isters' Association, of the United States, has issued a petition to the Board of Director of the World's Fair, asking that the Fair be be kept open on Sundays from 1 P. M. This petition has been indorsed by the ten churches of that denomination in Pittsburg, the officers of the churches signing for the churches and the members of the congrega tions also attaching their signatures. The grounds upon which the petition is based are five in number. It is held that it is but just that the laborer, whose care for the maintainence of himself and family occupies six days of the week and on these days makes visit to the Fair impossible, without a great pecuniary loss, such as the loss of a day's labor involves, should have an opportunity of seeing and studying the development of of seeing and studying the development of art and industry. The evening finds him too tired to enjoy this privilege. For the laborer, therefore, Sunday is not only the best, but the only day for such a visit.

The opening of the World's Fair is not, as has often been said, contrary to religion and Christianity. Sunday is in no wise holier than any other day in the sight of the eternal God, but every day is and should be dedicated to Him. On that one day which Christians celebrate in grateful acknowledgement of the great truths of salvation revealed unto them, they should gather to uplift their hearts and minds to the Eternal and to renew their aspirations. But not religion alone, which when performed in a perfunctory manner but lulls the conscience into sleep and makes the affections superficial, not religion alone inspires and ennobles man, but the contemplation of the creations of God and His greatmess in art and science as well. In art and in the spirit of progress in all things beautiful should we study the workings of God's spirit and its progressive development in mankind. It is also held that the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays would be a violation of the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America, in which an observance of Sunday as a holy day is no wise provided for. Our Constitution does not intend to favor any religious opinion or any religious dogma unless indeed they coincide with the general requirements of humanity. The Constitution never intended this. It would therefore be as just to grant unto the disciples of all non-Christian religions the request to have the Fair closed on that day which their religion makes a holy day. Our national and State officials are bound by the Constitution to favor no religious body, however strong it may be in numbers and influence, to the detriment of the smaller and less influential bodies of believers. Opening the World's Fair on Sundays will promote virtue, while closing it will probably have a tendency to promote licentiousness. The cro art and industry. The evening finds him

Might Do Many Worse Things Chicago Globe. Senator Hill denies the report that he is about to get married. He might do many worse things than getting married.

Pins His Faith to the Old Good Omsha World-Heraid.

GOSSIP OF A GREAT TOWN.

Looks Would Kill Coroners Would Be Busy-Fame of John Wanamaker-An Attractive Woman's Attractive Corner-Metropolitan Signs of Spring.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPO —The man who goes about the world looking for somebody to tread on the tail of his coat is pretty sure to be accommodated. In a great hustling city like this he will have his mental feathers considerably ruffled. Both amusement and instruction may be derived from the streets of New York every hour in the day. I have seen men who happen to be jostled in a growd turn out and pen to be jostled in a crowd turn out and plunge the dagger of the eye into the back of thoughtless and unsuspecting people for fully half a minute, or as long as their innocent victim was in sight, and seem to derive a certain degree of satisfaction from the operation. A thoughtless pedestrian brought to a sudden stand by roadway hoofs, or narrowly missing the deadly wheals will often rowly missing the deadly wheels, will often fairly riddle the rider or driver with mental slugs. And he will frequently be assisted with a whole volley of unspoken impreca-tions from the more excitable persons in the throng. Drivers will usually return these stabs and blows and objurations with re-

stabs and blows and objurations with reciprocal scowls.

In fact, if looks and thoughts would kill,
the streets of a crowded city would be liberally sprinkled with corpses every day, and a
morgue would be necessary on every block.
The maimed would require acres of hospitals, and blackened eyes and broken noses
would soon become the rule instead of being
the exception. To the even tempered philosopher of the streets these silent but expressive exchanges of momentary passion
are chiefly amusing. Yet he doubtless refiects that the man who goes through life
yielding an easy shoulder to the crowd,
whose temper is unrufiled by trivial things,
who is never on the lookout for insult and
injury, and who cherishes no hatreds, lives
longer and enjoys living the most. The
horse that frets under the hames gives out
first.

Great Is John Wansmaker.

-In order to settle a dispute as to which is the greater, John Wanamaker or Phila lelphia, and incidentally to illustrate the excellence of our postal service, I recently addressed a private letter to a certain num ber on "Chestnut street, Wanamaker, Pa." The name of the person addressed and num-The Mexican market should be a kind of "corn in Egypt" for our grain growers.

When Russell Sage expresses a belief that the Reading deal will result in a rise of prices of eoal to the possible maximum, it is about time for those who defend it as a benefit to the public to moderate their enthusiasm and improve their logic.

It is too cold for spring wild flowers, but

intended.

It took just a month to find out that John Manamaker is bigger than Philadelphia and that all numbers on Chestnut street lead to the bargain counter of the Postmaster General, while a letter addressed to a certain number on "Beacon street, New York," and mailed here reached the Boston address the

A Spot to Enjoy Life.

-Speaking of art, I know a lady art writer who has fitted up a unique corner in her family sitting room that would charm her family sitting room that would charm any man fond of a pipe, a cigar or a chat with the clever hostess. It is a sort of a divan fitting in a slight recess or alcove. A small black bearskin sprawls upon the wall at the back, fist beneath a high window. The divan is covered with a magnificent robe which puzzles nineteen out of twenty people—a Texas cowskin, coal black and of great size. On the floor at the foot of this is a rug of a mountain lion skin—a splendid specimen. And fastened to the walls, working in a swivel to the right and left are superb and highly polished horns of the wild cow whose hide you are sitting on.

The horns are ash and cigar stub receivers, and can be lifted out of their sockets and replaced at will. Above then on either side are Indian relics and Chinese trinkets, respectively. Each article has a history. Stretched at full length in this cozy retreat with a good cigar and the conversation of a highly gifted woman, it seems hard to beliave that there is anything worth living for highly gifted woman, it seems hard to be lieve that there is anything worth living for

A Novel Style of Advertising. -"Fourteen rows of pins-tw-o ce-n-nts!

Fourteen rows of pins-tw-o ce-n-nts!" It was a shambling old man and a shambling old voice on Thirty-third street. He had a very peculiar gait on him—like a horse with the spring-halt—owing to the sole of his right shoe being loose and the necessity for famping the piece well up and forward with every step in order to bring it down in the right place. He had a small and well-worn stuchel, carried a paper of pins in his hand and kept his eyes strained on the upper windows for customers.

windows for customers.

"Fourteen rows of pins, tw-o cen-ts!" he cried, somewhat mournfully.

A window went up with a bang that made his heart jump. A red-headed woman with a flushed face stuck her head out. "Gimme "Wha—whaat?"

"Gimme one row, you old fooi!" she creamed. "Bring it up!" She madea gesture as if she would scoop him up with her bony "Fourteen rows, ma'am, only 2 cents," he

"Fourteen rows, ma am, only 2 cents," he said apologetically.

"Gimme one row, I tell you! I want to let that good-for-nothing husband of mine see whether I'm worth a row of pins or not. I'll fix him!" In popped the red head and bang went the window down again.

"Come up with a row of pins, will 1?" so-liloquised the old man shaking his head—"not much. She don't want any pins. She wants the neighbors to know what her husband says about her—that's what she wants. I'll bet he's up there now layin' for me with I'll bet he's up there now layin' for me with a club. Row of pins! I wouldn't go up there if she'd offer to buy my stock!"

Thus does age and adversity bring wisdom.

The Metropolitan Groundhogs. -With the first blushing day of spring upper Broadway blossoms forth in all its pristine glory of genteel loaferdom. Leading all others the "profesh," in swell attire from the latest derby to shining patent leathers, scoring the high water mark of prosperity; and in the rehabilitated top prosperity; and in the rehabilitated top coats of last year's vintage, indicating continuous "liberty," are predominant. As a close second come those Philadelphian snablike gentlemen of ruddy countenance in box coats and single-stoned necktles of vivid hues, known as "sporting gents," with a perceptible flavor of the quarter-stretch in gait and talk. And the well-known faces of that peculiar set distinguished as men-abouttown are visible again. All of these in couples and groups and sections are liberally distributed along the curbs and barroom fronts between Twenty-fifth and Forty-second streets the first mild days of spring and give that part of the great thoroughfare of the world its usual picturesque summer tone.

of the world its usual picturesque summer tone.

Whence they come and where they have been all winter is one of those mysterious things that excite wonder, but are not worth finding out. They are the metropolitan groundhogs, and as such their shadows on the walks have their significance. When they are visible we feel sure that the backbone of winter is dislocated. That peculiar class of beggars—broken-down gambiers—that appear simultaneously, a sort of vermiform appendix to the sporting world, are out in force also, and preserve the usual esprit du corps. Pretty soon the crimped darlings of the footlights will follow suit, and trump each other's tricks with their customary dash and abandon. Then those of us who have still entertained dogmatical doubts on the prophetic wisdom of the groundhog will know that spring is here.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

NEW YORE, March 5.

AN IDEALITY.

Thy eyes are like two radiant dian

Brooklyn Eagle.] Fair child of earth! yet half ethereal, Thy grace and beauty blend one happy dream, As one oft' dreams, but waking does not seem

In ink, whose purity would leave no stain Than kind impassioned fancies in the brain, Suffice to lead one to a martyr's crypt Thy lips like tufted sun clouds zenithward, Urged by some wistful trade winds artful plies, Meet in celestial union in clear skies,

And checks where peachblows lottered in the spring And left their dainty, dimpled imprints there, To tantalize the tintings of the rare lich robes of nature's gayest coquetting

By sun's glow kissed to crimson raptures whirred

I've heard the voice in eddving brook or wood Wind swept upon some coaxing autumn day, Redolent with harvest scents, or stray sespangied spars of golden rod which stood Trembling at bay, Where auburn trellised vines do wantonly

Create an arbor o'er some piaturesque Relieve, ormate with rainbow's araber. After a shower, thy visage one may see An ideality. -ROBERT PITCHER WOODWARD.

LIFE IN COUNTRY AND CITY.

fore Men and Women Needed Out of Town to Act as a Sort of Ballast, There is nothing more over-estimated There is nothing more over-estimated than the advantages of living in a city. Here in America, and especially in the East, there is a dangerous tendency to congregate in cities. More men and women are needed in the country, for ballast. They must be primarily the producers. That country which has no good farmers, and many of them, is unfortunate indeed, and may well devote itself to devising schemes for ridding its urban communities of the superfluous persons. In the beginning of America this was not the case. A man was very proud at

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) when finally the form yielded to disintegra-tion. The released matter might then seek other fields in which to disport itself, might yield to other chemi-

upon them a part if not all of the year.

But now there has come about a foolish dislike to such a life among men of ability; and among farmers there has come another equally foolish prejudice—the dislike of Thus the trees we see, the green blades being looked upon as gentlemen. These two things operate together to take from farming much of the fascination that would otherwise attach to it. The countrymen do not live in an atmosphere of aspiration. They look upon a man as a dude if he blacks his boots or wears a linen collar. They scorn every attempt at elegance, and appear to think nicety of speech contemptible. Whatever beautifies the body or the address they appear to think affectation. All this is wrong. If farming life were made more agreeable, ambitious and fastidious young men raised in the country would not shrink from it as they do and make for the cities as soon as they are released from parental rule. The poetry has been put out of life in the country by so many mistaken ideas, both on the parf of those who live in the cities and those who till the fields. A little more pride of condition would not be amiss among the men and women on the farms. Robert Ingersoil said something characteristic on this subject the other day. It is absolutely true, It has in it not only the voice of the poet but the voice of the American.

"It is no advantage to live in a city where ing looked upon as gentlemen. These round of succeeding forms.

Reasoning then, from these premises, ac-

"It is no advantage to live in a city where "It is no advantage to live in a city where poverty degrades and failure brings despair. The fields are lovelier than paved streets, and the great forests of oaks and elms are more poetic than steeples and chimneys. In the country is the idea of home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends. You hear the rain on the roof and listen to the rhythmic sighing of the winds. You are thrilled by the resurrection called spring, touched and saddened by autumn—the grace and poetry of death. Every field is a picture, a landscape; every landscape a poem; every flower a tender thought, and every lorest a fairy land. In the country you preserve your identity—your personality. There you are an aggregation of atoms; but in the city you are only an atom of an aggregation."

THE PROPHECIES OF SCIENCE.

How to Warn the Public in Advance the Approach of a Violent Storm. ew York Herald.]

The great practical question for meteo ology is how the public may be forewarned many hours in advance when a storm of moderate force quietly crossing the country or tamely skirting the Atlantic coast-line will attain the destructive violence of a hurricane. Meteorologists have now to rely mainly upon the indications of the barome ter to previse the sudden and dangerous in-tensification of such disturbances. But the barometer is a very sluggish sentinel of im-pending danger and the interval between its warnings and the outburst of the tempest is too short to admit of adequate preparation. The same may be said of the premonitory indications of all other instruments now employed for prognosticating weather changes. What, then, are we to do? Is the science of weather and storm prediction to drag on without any advance, in dependence upon observations on or near sea-level, which have long since demonstrated their inadequacy for timely premonitions of storms. It should not so be.

Important as weather observations taken on the surface of the earth undoubtedly are, they will always be incomplete and in-decisive for predictive purposes until supplemented by observations of the grand storm breeding and storm intensifying cur-rents of the upper atmosphere. Some sim-ple and satisfactory device must be found for testing day by day the varying veloci ties, direction and extension of the upper air currents. Captive balloons might perair currents. Captive balloons might perhaps serve the purpose where no high mountain offers a lavorable station for such observations. It must be confessed that mountain observations, as those of Ben Nevis and Mount Wasnington, have not proved of very material value for storm warning purposes. But such points are too distant from the zone out of which the great aerial Gulf streams emerge to afford timely intimations of the eccentric movements or exceptional velocities of the main equatorial currents of the atmosphere, upon which all destructive cyclones depend for their genesis, development and progressive motions. It therefore seems imperative, if the science of storm prediction is to advance, that high level stations in and on the borders of the tropics should be occupied for meteorological observations and for signalling to the higher latitudes when and where a great storm will be generated, and when a storm of moderate force will become intensely energized. ergized.

ROYALTY ON THE RIVIERA.

Many of England's Most Favored Ones Away for Their Health.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 5 .- There will be quite an emigration of English royalties to the South of France within the next fortnight. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their family leave on Saturday for Cape St. Martins, a lovely and retired little spot which the Empress Eugenie has selected this year as her spring headquarters. With the Queen and Princess Beatrice at Hyeres, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princes May at Lady Wolverton's villa near Mentone, there be quite a large number of English royalties on the Riviera. It is not glish royalties on the Riviera. It is not likely that London will see much of the Prince and Princess of Wales for several months. It is rumored that they intend to remain abroad for some time, and will not return to Sandringham until October.

The royal ladies, by the way, show a good example in the simplicity of their mourning. The young Princesses are wearing tailor-made gowns and jackets of black serge, with none of the expensive and fashlonable crape trimming unsually considered indispensible by less distinguished ashionable crape trimming unsually considered indispensible by less distinguished

A NOVEL NEWS BUREAU

Artist and Writer to Labor Together for Papers and the World at Large. A few days ago W. G. Kaufmann and Hep-

her days ago w. G. Rathmann and nep-burn Johns associated themselves together for the modest purpose of supplying news-papers with all sorts of information, inci-cidentally adorned with illustrations. The basis of the Johns-Kaufmann News Bur a collection of portraits, an unique news-paper reference library, and a large barrel of experience in newspaper work. They propose to assist in the beneficent work of keeping the world posted on Pittsburg, and to a smaller extent Pittsburg posted on the world.

world.

Mr. Johns will do most of the writing and
Mr. Kaufmann will do all the pictures. A
camera will do the rest. It is a new thing here and in some respects in the country at large. Mr. Johns has been a member of The Disparch staff for seven years, and will

It's hard for a man to keen Lent but book does it naturally.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Obituary Notes,

HON. JAMES H. CLAYTON, aged 63 years, an ex-Member of the Legislature from Franklin county, died suddenly Friday evening in Waynesboro. He was a prominent Republican. JAMES CARSON, a veteran sailor of the war, who served with Porter's Mississippi facet, cled at his home in Webster vesterday from poison, incurred by exposure during his service. His age was 55 years.

years.

AMOS TREXLER, one of the pioneers of the slate industry in Northern Berks and Lehigh counties, died at his home in Albauy, near Beading, yesterday in his 55th year. Mr. Trexier prospected for slate in that region nearly 60 years ago. MRS. FAYLE ABBOTT died yesterday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, W. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in Beth-lehem. Pa., aged S. years. Almost her entire fam-ily, including Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wilbur and Mrs. W. A. Wilbur, and ber son, Captain Robert A. Ab-bott, are at Nasseu, Bahama Islands. WORLDS THAT ARE DEAD.

rets of the Stars of Variable Light-Mighty Non-Luminous Bodies Known Only by Their Influence—Mighty Fields of Knowledge.

-A great fact which is dawning on the intellectual horizon is, that only the begin-ningless is endless. Thus matter, which eternally was, eternally will be; but any form of matter, be it a straw or a star, a shell or a sun, by virtue of that form, which had a beginning, just as inevitably must have an ending. The form then had only a lease-hold on its constituent matter, which matter was only temporarily employed and which was absolved from any further obligation,

cal combinations and affinities, as it had

that come, the leaves, the flowers, the friends that are near and dear, all these, the sun, the moon, the earth, every orb, glowing or dark in the heavens, all are only some-where on the journey between the stages we designate as birth and death: only some-where on the line of organic form, destructible as to such form, but indestructible as to the capacity of being recreated in an eternal

cepting then this great truth, that nothing is lost, that death is only transmutation, only our obverse side, we may carry the principle to the glowing worlds in space and gather a wider knowledge of the natur and relationship of all worlds and all things, to each other. It is not so much what is perceived by the optical sense through the telescope as what is analytically and synthetically grasped and digested by the mind, that marks our progress in stellar knowledge, or indeed, our progress in any kind of knowledge.

A Mystery of the Heavens, -Among the puzzling features of the skies, a subject which has been the occasion of much discussion and speculation in re-cent years, and which is not yet ended, is the varying light of some of the stars. Notably among these is the remarkable star Algol, a variable luminary in the northern sky, but whose waxing and waning light is

Algol, a variable luminary in the northeru sky, but whose waxing and waning light is governed by a periodicity defined with mathematical accuracy. After remaining at luminous high-tide for a period of 68 hours and 49 minutes the star suddenly begins to fade and at the end of four hours has sunk in the rank of brilliancy from the second to nearly the fourth magnitude. In this minimum of light it remains a few minutes only, when, in four hours, it again reaches its luminous maximum.

This was a great puzzle to the early astronomers, some of whom ascribed its varying light to demoniac infinence, but, within quite recent years it has been discovered that its fluctuating feature is caused by the revolving around it, at a distance of 3,000,000 miles, of a large non-luminous body which, at regular intervals comes in the line of sight with our earth, thus throwing Algol into partial eclipse. Measurements of the diameter of this star show that it is far beyond anything in our system, being 1,100,000 miles, while its sable satellife is considerably larger than our sun, its diameter being estimated at \$40,000 miles, that of our solar sphere being only \$16,000 miles, that of our solar sphere being only \$16,000 miles, that of our solar sphere being and his dark-need compension, and this eccentricity of movement arrested the attention of Mr. S. C. Chandler, of Boston, who, availing himself of the aid of photography, caught impressions of the pair with his camera, and subjected their positions to mathematical calculation. This disclosed the surprising fact that there is there still another aimost invisible body, and so large that the other two are really its subjects as satellites, revolving around it in a period which would equal 130 of our years.

subjects as satellites, revolving around it in a period which would equal 130 of our years. Simple When We Know the Facts, -Thus, what had been deemed as unaccountably eccentric, what had been sus-pected as being leagued with the evil one, pected as being leagued with the evil one, and what had given rise to many grotesque speculations, at once falls into the lines of well-regulated and comprehensible planetary action. This, then, opens the way to an understanding of many other seeming paradoxes in the motions and actions of the heavenly bodies. We may also yield to the inference that there is an infinite number of, dark spheres in space, worlds in their wane, in their decreptiate and decadence, but which still roll on in their appointed paths, with no light of their

their appointed paths, with no light of their own, whose adolescence lies back cons of ages, and who only await absorption as so much aliment, by some young and electrically more vigorous sun, as in all nature old age yields before the fiery and impetuous advance of youth.

Viewed in this light, then, the universe presents inst such aspects as she has pre-Viewed in this light, then, the universe presents just such aspects as she has presented at any time in the eternal past or will present at any time in the eternal future. Suns and systems of suns may come and go, new suns and systems be born in the wide-reaching space. Like the leaf, like the plant, like man, they, too, have their courses to run, but just as surely, and under the operation of the same general law, their individuality must pass away and other individuality be ushered in. But while such changes are taking place, they are not so fleeting as to fall within that little span of measured duration which we know as time. It is altogether probable, it is even approximately calculable, that the career of our sun, not as a sun merely, but in all its stages, must cover a period of at least 60,000,000,000 years. Yet, measured with such spheres as Arcturus, whose diameter is more than \$,00,000 miles, our sun seems small, and the years of his duration seem few in comparison.

Only on the Shores of Knowledge. -When we take into consideration this combination of luminous and non-luminous spheres, of large and small spheres, of incandescent and arctic spheres, spheres representing all stages, all conditions and nearly all sizes, we may be prepared for some startling exhibitions of light as well as motion and all the more so, as some of the actors perform their parts, themselves being invisible. We may observe bodies in high motion and low motion, of heavy attraction and light attruction exerting much influence and little influence, acting in accordance with laws that we know and that we know not. Let it then not surprise us, that there is anything we do not know, for, on the coasts of knowledge, the wisest may gather only a few pebbles, none sail the main at all.

Between the most evanescent thing and the mightlest orb in space, yea, between all things, exists a kinship, a tie, which, whether recognized or not, declares a common heritage and a common destiny. We may look out into the fields of space and gather some conception of the amazing distances and the amazing internations. combination of luminous and non-luminous

look out into the fields of space and gather some conception of the amazing distances and the appalling immensities, and come home with the thought that all that may be there, whatever unnumbered cycles of time may be involved in their duration, like ourselves, they came and hence they must go. And this is best or surely it were not thus. In that it is, rests the evidence that it is as it should be.

Or all things in sight the Tammany census Ir New York thinks she can make anyone lieve that her new census showing a population of over 1,800,000 is correct she is raving crazy-clean out of her census-Chicago

TAMMANT'S NEW CENSUS.

THE State census is being taken in New tionment, Republicans call it a partisar scheme, of course. That will offset the Po ter work .- St. Paul Globe. New York's stuffed census, unless all signs fall, will give New York City all the population that the greatest Tammany boss can wish for, while the country districts will have to look out for themselves.—Philadel-

Visirons to New York during the time the census was being taken by Tammany had to go down along with the real residents in order to swell the figures to suit the wishes of the bosses. This was hard on the visitors, of Gotham, -Boston Post.

NEW YORK is in the agonies of another cer sus, and the metropolis has given Senato Hill due notice that his enumerators mus find at least 200,000 more people in New York City than Mr. Porter's hired men discovered. The penalty of failure will be Hill's political death. There will be no failure.—Minneapo He Tribune.

New York announces that, according to ner latest census she has 1,800,000 in hal According to this, she has gained 300,000 dur-ing the past two years. Chicago is congrat-ulating herself that her enumerators have not yet made public their estimates. The little gain of 300,000 will prove but a trifling task to the western census taker.—Philadel-phia Bulletin. CUBIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The 110-ton gun is universally disliked in the Navy.

-English pennies are coined yearly to the extent of 50,000 pounds. -The average life of a coin is 21 years. The coinage of the silver is the most pr

-The coinage of the world now absorbe nearly two-thirds of the gold and more than half of the total stocks of silver annually. -In 1890, 88,000,000 coins of 25 denominations were struck in the British Mint, and of these 17,500,000 were rejected in weighing

-When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, A. D. 70, 1,100,000 Hebrews perished by the severe plague, famine, etc., and 27,000 were taken captive.

-Rome, in the time of Augustus, was surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumfer-ence, pierced by 30 gates, and had a popula-tion of 2,000,000. -The total yield of gold in Victoria

during 1890 was 588,560 ounces, the output for 1891 was 597,629 ounces, an increase over 1890 by 9,069 ounces.

—Since 1878 the yearly number of pas-sengers carried in tramway cars in the United Kingdom has increased from 146,000,-000 to 566,000,000. -A rough diamond, which, when pol-

ished, will weigh about two karats, is re-ported to have been found recently in Alex-ander county, N. C. -Railway enterprise in Japan is making

considerable headway. At the end of this month there will be about 670 miles of rail-way in the country. -A little boy fell off a wagon on one of the principal streets in Hannibal recently and was so deeply buried in the mud that he had to be dug out with a spade.

-From £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 are lost early in the world on the turf, of which from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 are squandered in the United Kingdom. Australia is responsi-ble for \$20,000,000 of the amount.

-It is estimated that the 50 long distance

lines which the American Bell Telephone Company is putting up between New York and Chicago will consume 8,526 tons of copper, while the total length of the wire will be 98,000 miles. -One of the laws of the Constitution of

Russia enacts that only 30,000 Hebrews should be allowed to live in St. Petersburg, and only a prescribed number in different parts and cities, the quantity to be ruled by the population of the particular part. -The first ice cream vendors in England were Neapolitan peasantry of the poorest type; but the vendors now come from all parts of Italy, many being natives of the most remote country districts. Most of the ice cream trade is appropriated by foreign-

-The method of skinning a sable is to draw the skin over the head without any incision in the body. The feet and tail are left as part of the fur. Every thirtieth of an inch is valuable, for the average length of the animal is only 12 inches and the tail about 6 inches.

-We are familiar with the rush of the express train as it flashes past us the rate of 60 miles an hour, but light actually travels 11,179 560 times as fast! The initial velocity of the shot from the 12-pound bronze service gun is only 1,759 feet a second, or 1,556,134 only that of light.

-A new shell has lately been invented by

an Austrian for the purpose of scattering oil over the waves during a storm. It is a wooden cylinder lined with shellac to keep the oil from penetrating the wood, and it carries in addition a calcium light, which illuminates the water for a considerable distance -In the reign of Henry VIII the use of sable was forbidden to any below a Vis-count. A pelisse of sables, the property of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, dis-

played in the Exhibition of 1851, was valued at \$10,000. A coat lined with sables is often worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000. A set of sable tails can hardly be sold for less than \$250. -An almost incalculable number of skins are used in countries where the rigors of the climate necessitate the wearing of fur of his sheenskin, the frozen Laplander his reindeer coat and fur moccasins, while in the same regions the wealthy classes wrap them-selves in the costlest furs and use rugs of

enormous value. farm near English, Ind., which they swapped for property worth scarcely \$200. The Bendeath by one of their neighbors, who as-sumed the shape of a black cat, with a white ring about its neck. The animal haunted them at most inopportune times, and all ef-forts to destroy it were in vain. -Remenyi, the well-known violin vir-

tuoso, has made application for a space not less that 460 square feet at the World's Fair,

in which to exhibit his great collection of

rare African ethnological specimens. The collection, which comprises over 1,500 carefully selected specimens, has been formed during the last 40 years, and is beyond question the most perfect of its kind. -Representative Newberry, of Chicago, is pressing a bill in Congress which appropriates \$50,000 to reform the method of spelling. The words when "reformed" by the

proposed scheme will look like this: "The old sistems. A sin ov the dan (A sign of the dawn). Publik opinyun. Farwel old spelin book. Gali the trubadar tucht hiz gitar. Farin langwejez (foreign languages). -The Channel Islands, as represented by Jersey, are indisputably the sunniest spots kingdom. The average amount of sunshine there during the whole year is 39.9 per cent of the interval the sun is above the per cent of the interval the sun is above the horizon. The nearest approach to this is 35.7 per cent at Falmouth, then follow in order St. Anne's Head, Milford Haven, 34.7; Geldeston, near Beccles, 54.5; Southampton, 23.5, and Southbourne, 33.2.

-The German Emperor's resolution last rear to shave off his beard brought about the settlement of a law suit. A Be had in June undertaken to supply a Munich firm with 2,500 busts of the Emperor, which were to be delivered by June 15. But as in the meantime the Emperor had let his beard grow, the Munich firm declared that it could only take them if they looked like the Emperor. Of course the busts had been made without a beard, and as both parties made without a beard, and as both parties could not come to an agreement the case was brought before a court. Soon after the case had been entered for trial the agent was informed that the Emperor had shaved off his beard, the case was settled, and the firm accepted the busts without more ado.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK. Mr. Rhoades-When I was traveling down South among the crackers— Miss Athenia Hubbs (of Boston)—You mean ong the biscults, do you not, Mr. Re

And seek-I may be rash-Young Mr. Bunn-May I call upon you,

I'm full of high ambition,

Miss Munn—Oh, yes, Mr. Bunn. I suppose we eally ought to mortify ourselves somewhat during The Youth-I love you fondly. The Boston Girl-Let me feel your pulse. You do not object to my making a scientific analysis, do

> "He's as blind as a bat;" It's the fellow in church Who discovers, too late, That he hasn't a cent, When they're passing the plate.

We say, when one's blind.

"What penance are you doing in this enten season, Mrs. McSimper?" asked the Rev. "Oh, I come to hear you preach every Sunday! was the cheerful reply.

Brother Festus-I's mighty impressed wid dat tex' dis mornin', "Do unto oders as you would have oders do unto you."
Deacon Koon—Yas; dat fine tex', good sermon.
Brother Festus—Well, I'se gwine to bring back
dat ham bone w'at I fetched outen yer kitchen las
night; and I want you to gimme dat turkey wa's

There lived two men: The one was weak, And strong the other. Pale and wan The weakling sickened in the autumn bleak, And died—the other still lives on! . Inquirer-Why do so few people come to

the opera?

Manager—Because our prices are so high.

Inquirer—Why do you keep the prices so.

Manager—Because so few people come.